

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

DAVID S.,

Plaintiff,

v.

MARTIN O'MALLEY,¹ Commissioner of
Social Security,

Defendant.

**DECISION
and
ORDER**

20-CV-1100-LGF

(consent)

APPEARANCES:

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Attorneys for Plaintiff
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and
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JURISDICTION

On April 1, 2022, the parties to this action consented pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c) to proceed before the undersigned. (Dkt. 14). The matter is presently before the

¹ Martin O'Malley became the Acting Commissioner of the Social Security Administration on December 20, 2023, and, pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 25(d), is substituted as Defendant in this case. No further action is required to continue this suit by reason of sentence one of 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).

court on Plaintiff's motion for approval of attorney fees under 42 U.S.C. § 406(b), filed September 7, 2023 (Dkt. 19).

BACKGROUND

Plaintiff commenced this action on August 17, 2020, pursuant to Title XVI of the Social Security Act ("the Act"), 42 U.S.C. §§ 405(g) and 1383(c)(3), seeking judicial review of the Commissioner of Social Security's final decision denying Plaintiff's application filed with the Social Security Administration ("SSA"), on October 6, 2017, for Social Security Disability Insurance under Title II of the Act ("SSDI" or "disability benefits"). Opposing motions for judgment on the pleadings were filed, Dkt. 11 (Plaintiff's motion), and Dkt. 12 (Defendant's motion), and in a Decision and Order filed May 19, 2022 (Dkt. 15) ("Decision and Order"), judgment on the pleadings was granted by the undersigned in favor of Plaintiff with the matter remanded to the Commissioner for further proceedings consistent with the Decision and Order. On August 17, 2022, in connection with the remand, the parties stipulated to award Plaintiff's attorneys under the Equal Access to Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2412 ("EAJA"), \$ 7,203.19 in fees ("EAJA fees"). Plaintiff's counsel received the EAJA fees on August 26, 2022. On August 22, 2023, the SSA issued a Notice of Award granting Plaintiff disability benefits including \$ 109,990.92 in retroactive benefits, of which 25 % or \$ 27,497.73 was withheld to pay attorney fees. On November 12, 2019, Plaintiff's counsel filed the instant motion pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406(b) ("§ 406(b)"), seeking \$ 27,497.73 with the stipulation that upon receipt of the funds, Plaintiff's counsel will refund the previously received fees to Plaintiff. (Dkt. 19). In response (Dkt. 22), the Commissioner neither supports nor

opposes awarding Plaintiff's counsel \$ 27, 497.73 in attorney fees, but only requests the court direct Plaintiff's counsel to reimburse Plaintiff for any EAJA fees previously received.

DISCUSSION

As relevant to the instant motion, the Act provides

Whenever a court renders a judgment favorable to a claimant under this subchapter who was represented before the court by an attorney, the court may determine and allow as part of its judgment a reasonable fee for such representation, not in excess of 25 percent of the total of the past-due benefits to which the claimant is entitled by reason of such judgment.

42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1)(A) ("§ 406").

Here, in retaining counsel in connection with her disability benefits application, Plaintiff executed a contingent Fee Agreement² providing counsel with permission to apply for fees up to 25% of any retroactive benefits awarded under § 406 if Plaintiff's disability benefits application required litigation in federal court.

Even if the requested attorney fee does not exceed the statutory 25% cap, "the attorney for the successful claimant must show that the fee sought is reasonable for the services rendered." *Gisbrecht v. Barnhart*, 535 U.S. 789, 807 (2002). Where, as here, there exists an attorney-client contingent fee agreement, "§ 406 does not displace contingent-fee agreements as the primary means by which fees are set for successfully representing Social Security benefits claimants in court. Rather, § 406(b) calls for court review of any such arrangements as an independent check to assure that they yield reasonable results in particular cases." *Id.* Contingent fee agreements are also entitled

² A copy of the Fee Agreement is filed as Dkt. 19-3.

to some deference, *Wells v. Sullivan*, 907 F.2d 367, 371 (2d Cir. 1990), in “the interest in assuring that attorneys continue to represent clients such as the plaintiff.” *Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 805. Nevertheless, contingent fee agreements “are unenforceable to the extent that they provide for fees exceeding 25 percent of the past-due benefits.” *Id.* As such, “[w]ithin the 25 percent boundary . . . the attorney for the successful claimant must show that the fee sought is reasonable for the services rendered.” *Id.*

The Second Circuit Court of Appeals has identified three factors to be considered in determining whether to approve the full amount of attorney fees requested under a contingent fee agreement, including (1) whether the requested fee is within the 25% statutory cap; (2) whether there was any fraud or overreaching in making the contingent fee agreement; and (3) whether the requested fee is so large as to be a “windfall” to the attorney. *Wells*, 907 F.2d at 372. The court is also required to assess whether the requested fee is inconsistent with the character of the legal representation and the results achieved by legal counsel, as well as whether counsel affected any unreasonable delay in the proceedings to increase the retroactive benefits and, consequently, the attorney’s own fee. *Joslyn v. Barnhart*, 389 F.Supp.2d 454, 456 (W.D.N.Y. 2005) (citing *Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 808). Here, the Commissioner neither supports nor opposes awarding Plaintiff’s counsel \$ 27, 497.73 in attorney fees, but only requests the court direct Plaintiff’s counsel to reimburse Plaintiff for any EAJA fees previously received. Dkt. 22 at 1, 4.

In particular, Plaintiff requests as attorney fees \$ 27,497.73, *i.e.*, 25% of the \$ 109,990.92 retroactive disability benefits granted Plaintiff in the Notice of Award. Plaintiff’s counsel asserts she expended a total of 33.0 hours representing Plaintiff in

this matter, including, *inter alia*, reviewing the decision of the Administrative Law Judge (“ALJ”) denying Plaintiff benefits at the administrative level, reviewing the 440 page administrative record, preparing and filing the complaint, preparing Plaintiff’s motion for judgment on the pleadings and the accompanying memorandum of law, reviewing Defendant’s motion for judgment on the pleadings, and drafting the reply. Dkt. 19-1 at 8-10; 19-5 at 1-2. Dividing the requested fee of \$ 27,497.73 by 33 hours results in an hourly rate of \$ 833.26. Although this rate at first glance seems a little high, it does not result in a windfall to counsel.

Specifically, counsel’s efforts in this matter were clearly successful as they resulted in an award of benefits to Plaintiff upon remand. The memorandum of law Plaintiff’s counsel prepared in connection with Plaintiff’s motion for judgment on the pleadings was comprehensive and highlighted several evidentiary matters critical to Plaintiff’s disability benefits claim the ALJ failed to address, particularly the ALJ’s failure to consider the impact that Plaintiff’s uncontrolled diabetes and recently diagnosed Alzheimer’s disease had on Plaintiff’s ability to perform basic work activities so as to engage in substantial gainful employment. Based on the thoroughness of Plaintiff’s counsel’s work, which resulted in obtaining disability benefits for Plaintiff, the court does not find the requested fee award is unreasonable.³ Indeed, this court has approved under § 406 attorney fee awards representing higher hourly rates. *See, e.g., McDonald v. Commissioner of Social Security*, 2019 WL 1375084, at * 2-3 (W.D.N.Y. Nov. 7,

³ Notably, the 25% statutory cap is lower than the one-third contingent fee arrangement typical for personal injury actions. Furthermore, the higher hourly rate in this case is largely attributed to the fact that Plaintiff initially applied for disability benefits in October 2017, yet was not awarded any benefits until August 2023, such that the attorney fee award is calculated based on almost six years of retroactive benefits Plaintiff eventually received.

2019) (approving attorney fee award of \$ 30,602.75 for 29.1 hours of work resulting in hourly rate of \$ 1,051.64); *Joslyn v. Barnhart*, 389 F.Supp.2d 454, 455-56 (W.D.N.Y. 2005) (approving attorney fee award of \$ 38,116.50 for 42.75 hours of work resulting in hourly rate of \$ 891.61). Furthermore, the 25% award is consistent with the contingent fee agreement which is entitled to some deference. *Wells*, 907 F.2d at 371.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff's motion for attorney fees under § 406(b) (Dkt. 19) is GRANTED; Plaintiff's counsel is awarded \$ 27,497.73 in fees. The Commissioner is directed to release the funds withheld from Plaintiff's retroactive benefits award. Upon receipt of the fees, Plaintiff's counsel is directed to remit the previously received EAJA fees to Plaintiff.

SO ORDERED.

/s/ Leslie G. Foschio

LESLIE G. FOSCHIO
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

DATED: July 2, 2024
Buffalo, New York